CHARLESTON. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1870.

THE BLOODY STRUGGLE. GREAT BATTLE NEAR HAVRE-THE

Opinions of the French Minister of For eign Affairs-Protest Against the Marriage of the Princess Louise-France at Present in a Hopeless Condition General Chausey Indignant--Faidherbe in Winter Quarters, &c.

RESULT YET UNDECIDED.

NEW YORK, December 28.

The Herald's special correspondent at Bordeaux interviewed Chardourdy, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said he thought peace is still distant, as to accept the Prusslana terms would reduce France to a third-rate power. Scarcely a man in France, rich or poor, is willing to allow the government to give up territory. Arms are plenty; we have offers of more than we can use from England alone. Three months ago it was difficult to excite patriotism; now the only trouble is to get the people to be patient. France is now struggling for existence; if she is crushed, England will feel the loss more than any country. England cannot dream of the consequence if she should allow France to be exterminated. Russia will then do what she pleases in the east, and Prussia in the west. England, without a single ally, will cease to belong to the family of European nations, and will be reduced to a third-class

Chardourdy then spoke in terms of deep indignation of the ingratitude of Italy, and intimated that the day of reckoning would surely come for that cowardly nation. He closed by saying that the new levees in the south and southeast were proceeding with success beyoud expectation.

London, December 27. Special to the New York Herald: The Manchester Guardian contains a statement that King William and the Princess Royal of Prussia (the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria) wrote to Victoria protesting against the marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of courts and hospitals. Lorne. The Queen replied vehemently, advising them to mind their own business.

The same correspondence represents Bishop Dupanloup as hopeless of the salvation of France, while in the present hands.

LONDON, December 27. The French army of the North is at Arras, having evacuated Corbie, Albert and Ascheux. Bismarck, in a note to the Austrian Cabinet, calla attention to the reorganization of Germany, and trusts the treaty of Prague will not interiere with her development.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

The French Troops Going into Camp-Intense Cold-Chansey Issues a Proclamation-Von Beust and Bismarck. BORDEAUX, December 28.

General Faidherbe, in a dispatch to the Minister of War, announces that, owing to the intense cold, he will-encamp troops near Arras, and await pending preparations throughout France for the relief of Pa is and the deliverance of France. The weather in Southern France is intensely cold.

The Prussians bombarded St. Calais on the 25th, and then entered the place and committed many disorders. General Chansey sent a formal protest to the Prussian general, and subsequently issued an order to-day saying: "I have warned the Prussians against further perpetrations of such horrible outrages as they have committed against unarmed towns and people." He adds: "It is evident that France is not combating loyal enemies, but devastating hordes; but she will continue the struggle to preserve her honor and independence."

VIENNA. December 28. The journals contain a semi-official denial of the truth of the published statement that Von Beust has replied to Bismarck regarding the

German Bund. The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies voted in favor of an enlarged South German Bund, and that it be united with the North German Con-

federation. CONSTANTINOPLE, December 28. The government, in a note to the powers. objects to the discussion of questions affecting the Danubian principalities at the approaching

conference. LONDON, December 28. General Chansey complains bitterly of the conduct of the Prussians. He denies having been defeated, and avows his intention of taking revenge for the vandalism of the

St. Calais, in the Department of the South twenty-six miles from Le Mans, has been visited by the Prussians, who left the town after

a requisition upon the inhabitants. It is said that Bourbaki is moving with his army to the eastern portion of France to operate against General Werder.

A special telegraph dispatch from Havre states that there has been intense excitement. consequent upon a battle which has been going on since the 26th instant in the neighborhood. It is the first important struggle be tween the French troops in this department and the Prussians. For two days a fight had been expected, and although yet without decisive results, it is regarded as a valuable experience in proving the efficiency of the artillery, and the capacity of the Mobiles and the Tireurs in an encounter with regular troops.

MUNICH, December 28. The Bayarian House of Deputies rejected the federal treaties, with a view to obtaining im provedent in the terms.

NEW YORK, December 28. The World's special from Versailles of the 27th says that Fort Avron, 2500 yards east of Fort Rosney, is a new work mounting naval guns, and reaching the towns of Chelles Mont Termeal and Clichy. Fire from this fort to-day in replying to the Saxon guns was ac ourate; but not destructive.

BERLIN, December 27. Information has been received here that the Turks have ordered the Bosphorus and Dardamelle crusts to be protected by torpedoes.

GERMAN WAR REPORTS.

Pashing German Unity-Auxiety for the Fall of Paris-The Postponed Bombardment-Forwarding Ammunition-Napoleon to be Restored-Military Measures-Energy of the Au. thorities-Determined to Fight it Out.

A correspondent of the, New York Herald telegraphs from Berlin, under date of Decem-

SURRYING GERMAN UNITY.

By the consummation of the superficial strongest trump. It would have been bazard ous to have delayed until after the close of the war, as the arder of the Southern States might ben have cooled. The proclamation of the United Empire of Germany from Versailles, amid the din of uninterrupted hostilities; has a twofold effect. It shows the French the utter uselessness of further opposition against

their oppenents, and it displays the utmost harmony and strength of all the German States in the heat of the conflict.

ANXIETY FOR THE FALL OF PARIS.

The uncertainty as to the time when Parls will fall forms the principal topic of conversation. In answer to the demand for the sneedy bombardment of the city the official organ of as a residence.

The life of the rector of the terms of peace is a demand that France resigns Savoy and Nice to the Pope.

BERLIN, December 23—Evening.

It is understood that the Kinty of Prussia has granted Fulda, in Hesse Cassel, to the Pope will fall forms the principal topic of conversa-tion. In answer to the demand for the speedy bombardment of the city the official organ of the Prussian Government assures the public that their military chief is fully awake to his duty, and will leave nothing undone to speedily reduce the capital.

THE POSTPONED BOMBARDMENT. A belief prevails here that the non-bombardment of Paris is due to the influence of the Queen of England; but the official journal replies to this opinion that it is due rather to the difficulty of reaching the size of contraction. difficulty of reaching the city effectively from the present locations of the Prussian batteries, which are yet incomplete and lacking in am-munition munition.

FORWARDING AMMUNITION. This latter assertion is well founded. For some days past the Potsdam and Anhalt Railway has daily forwarded one hundred wagon loads of the largest projectiles, and the great gan foundry at Spandan is incessantly at work inaufacturing ordnance of the largest calibre. A belief prevails in military circles that the bombardment of Paris will begin before the bombardment of Paris will begin before Christmas, but, while such speculations are idle, all agree in the opinion that the fall of Paris is tantamount to the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF PRANCE.. Once in possession of the capital, the Germans will take a firm footing and occupy the country until the French elect a responsible government. In regard to the manner of ac-complishing this, whether by upsetting the present government, recalling Napoleon, restoring the Orleans lamily, or by a convocawidest opinions are formed, although those who are best informed express the conviction that the only way out of the present lab-rinth is by the recognition of the constitution-al government of Napoleon.

MILITARY MEASURES. Wonderful efforts are still making for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The oldest classes of the landwehr have been drafted and classes of the landwehr have been drafted and equipped and sent to the front, and calls are made for officers formerly in the service to return to active duty. Officials have been taken from the various departments and sent, with muskets on their shoulders, to fill civil posts in the occupied territory. Play bills announce that actors, singers, seene shifters, &c., have gone to the war, and similar lists are present of men absent from the schools, universities,

COMMISSARY AND QUARTERMASTER'S WORK. The city (Berlin) is depressed by these evidences of a long continued war. It is astonish-ing what activity is exhibited by the authori-ties in ministering to the wants of 1,000,000 of men on a foreign soil. A single factory sends men on a foreign soil. A single factory sends daily 80,000 cans of preserved meats. Up to this date there have been sent to France 65,000,000 of letters, 45,000,000 of thalers, 1,000,000 or takers, 35,000 official packages—all sent to the front through the postoffice in the field, which covers 5700 English miles in length, and requires the services of 360 officers and 5000 clerks and postillions. The government now tention idde for 1000 tenthors tenus. nvites bids for 1000 two-horse teams.

DETERMINED TO PIGHT IT OUT. The firmest determination exists among the thoops, despite the hardships which they must encounter, not to cease in their efforts until they have brought the war to a successful end. It now seems as if there is little prospect of that for the next three or four months. But the soldiers are resolute although far distant from home and country The invasion demonscrates to the German people that their desti-ny lies in the hands of their sovereign rulers, rates to the German shose behests they are bound to obey. For whose denests they are both and executed at headquarters, while the Prussian Diet retrains from war legislation, except to vote the bridget. The liberals scarcely dare make their research and to for any propositions in their voices heard to offer any propositions in behalf of the people.

BISMARCK ON FRENCH HONOR.

German Official Indictment Agalas French Officers and the Government of National Defence-Breaches of Parole by Military Prisoners-Will the

The following letter from Berlin is tele-

graphed by cable to the New York, Herald: Count Bismarck, in a circular dispatch to the representatives of the North German Confederation serving, at foreign courts, and near to the seats of government in Washington and Switzerland, dwells, in the first instance, on Switzerland, dwells, in the first instance, on the fact that many French officers, among others Generals Ducrot, Barcal and Cambricls, have "In violation of the word of honor" given on parole, rejoined the French army, proving thereby that "the word of honor of French officers does not, in all instances, constitute the guarantee for which it was accepted." The Prussian Premier turther mentions that "the French officers who are still held in Germany as risoners of war have had to suffer nothing additional in the way of a captive inconve-nience or rigor from the bad taith of their com-" Having promised so far, Count Bis marck continues as follows: "But the matter assumes a different aspect from the fact that assumes a different aspect. Not the fact that the government of national defence of France officially approves of this breach of faith on the part of officers who have escaped from their parole, by giving them commissions in the armles which are fighting against us; while rom the commands of the French army acively engaged in the field no protest has yet come against the entrance of these faithless officers into their lines, although it has been made evident to the members of the Paris Government that all officers holding commisions under them become participators in the responsibility which attaches to the breach of faith which has been committed by these individuats against the usages of war. Under these circumstances the Government of the North German Confederation is placed in the necessity of taking into consideration the ques on whether it is compatible with the mintary interests of the country to further grant thofavors to French officers which they have hitherto enjoyed. The government of his Malesty the King (William) has also placed before it the still graver question of what amount of confidence it can place in the fulfilment of any conventions which may be con-cluded with French commanders, or the French Government, without having had preriously material guarantees for their due observance, and a reservation to the German Gevernments of their own decisions and the rights thereof in this respect." Count Bis-marck concludes in the following words: "I feel under the necessity of directing your atten-tion and that of the government to which you are accredited to our experiences of the great rance which these matters and facts have with regard to the international relations of the countries with France, in order that any proests which the French rulers may raise against such prudential measures on our part may meet their proper appreciation."

THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

Queen Augusta of Prussia has written the following letter to the editor of the journal published at the German Ladies' Fair in New

BERLIN, December 1, 1870. To Dr. Victor Frecht, New York:

I have received with true emotion the newspapers recording the proceedings of the fair which the Germans in New York had instituted the first true of the fair which the Germans in New York had instituted the fair which the fair which the fair which the fair which the fair true fair the fair true fair t inted with such marked success for the benefit of the wounded and the relatives of our brave to having transmitted the same. In these grave times all bars of space, all differences of rank and confession fall. All Germans feel us one great family, and are inspired by one idea. the thought of the welfare of the dear Pather-

THE POWERS AND THE POPE.

Northern papers:

We find the following telegrams in the

It is said that Gambetta has announced to Rome his desire that Franco should terminate the concordat, in order to effect the entire separation of Church and State in France.

New York World Special: Austria, Prussia and England have offered an asylum to A STARTLING PROJECT.

THE DISORDERS IN UNION COUNTY.

The Facts of the Case.

The abuse which the people of the South have received from adventurers who have come into our midst, and then returned North to vent their disappointments through a press too ready to give credence to statements prejudicial to our welfare, occasionally reacts upon the authors of the calumny and from their own associates elicits honest indignation.

It will be remembered that one of this pecu liar class, named C. C. Baker, about the time of the late election, made representations concereing the condition of affairs in Union County, which led to the most extraordinary threats of punishment on the part of Governor Scott, and produced an amount of demoralization among the colored people of that community, from which they seem, not even now, to have recovered. Baker, it appears, was interested in certain gold mining operations in Union, and withhim, it is alleged by the Union Times, was associated, directly or indirectly, the Governor of the State. For some purpose best known to these parties - it may have been personal or political, or both-it was assumed that Baker's life was in danger from an imaginative Ku-Klux; that his business suffered the most frightful interruptions because he was a Radical, and finally, that it was necessary to surround the place with legal and semimilitary protection. Baker, accordingly, induced thirty men to come from New York and proceed to the mines. Some of these individuals were of the roughest possible character, such as are only to be found in the lowest dens of the metropolis, and their very personal appearance was proof to any man familiar with the species that they were sent for to further some other object than labor in the mines.

Arriving in Columbia, these worthies were appointed marshals or constables at the rate of \$3 per day, supplied with revolvers and Winchester ritles, and forwarded to Union for the purpose of "regulating" that peaceable community. How briefly they remained, and how they came through Charleston uttering curses loud and deep against Baker and the Governor, are matters with which the readers of The News are familiar. Baker likewise proceeded to New York and Washington, and there retailed his horrors. It now appears from a stalement in the Union Times that he was in correspondence with Joe Crews before or during the Laurens riot, and it is believed that these worthles combined to stimulate the excitement and produce the bad blood which originated from that event. "It has also leaked out," says the same piper, "that Baker at one time meditated the murder of four respectable citizens of Union, and said 'if they were out of the way, I could do as I pleased,"

Now for the exposure and denouement. The writer of the following letter, Mr. Oliver Cornell, is the superintendent of the miners, and, by his industry and upright conduct, has won the confidence and respect of the entire neighborhood. The gentleman who endorses the statement-Mr. Utley-is the brother-in law of Baker, and It is not for a moment to be supposed that, under the circumstances, he would lend his name to a falsehood, and indicate that even more than is already revealed is still held in reserve. The facts need no

aminent and res pecable citizens of this township to publish through the medium of your paper, a plain and candid statement of the origin and progress of the disturbances that have prevailed at and Their origin requires but little explanation; by this time it is patent to all that they emanated this time it is patent to at that they emanced from tife fortile brain of that infamous charac-ter known as Colonel C. C. Baker. It is not my desire nor intention to make of him a scapegoat, but upon him rests the entire biame of the trouble and annoyance which has ustly exasperated this community and brough out a state of feeling lamentable to behold The first ebullition was a hue and cry that certain parties (a list of whom he claimed to possess) were banded together with the avowed intention of burning the will and dastracted the mill and destroying the property and machi inill and destroying the property and machinery belonging to the company. Winchester rifles were procured, with ammunition, and a general popping (at a mark) ensued. In my humble opinion there is no person or persons in this vicinity who would dare feel inclined to perpetrate such an outrage. Were there such, law-abiding citizens exist in this community was properly strips, to their unnost to munity who would strive to their utmost t prevent the consummation of such an object. Baker represented that he was fired upon valle passing from the mine to the plantation of Captain West. I do not think, in fact, feel assured, he was not, unless by his own hand. He exhibited in Columbia a sear, stating into be the effect of a wound received at the hand of some desperate Ku-Klux. The fact is this: of some desperate Ku-Klux. The fact is this standing in the door of our cabin, he fired a Winchester rifle, the copper cartridge recoiled from the weapon, inflicting the wound. It being slight, quickly healed, and no more was thought of it, until his relation in Columbia. The men he bronzhit with him from New York city were by him grossly deceived, and after their arrival at the mine treated with criminal neglect. Had he made his appearance among them prior to their denarture he ance among them prior to their departure he would have been shot down like a dog, so just by were they incensed at his treatment. Man

of them left situations of trust and profit at the North, deceived by his representations. Promises were made which he falled to fulfil. expectations were heldout which were not and could not be realized. The whole thing was a farce of a serious character. There was not, nor is there now, any more necessity for a guard around the mine than for one at the base of the Rocky Moun ains—no more danger of the destruction of one than the removal of the other. In all his business, social and domestic relations, Baker has proven himself a har, a thief and scoundrel. I know of no punishment the law cou'd inflict adequate to his deserts. In the language of the Bard of Nature: "Would a whip were in the hand of every honest man, to lash the lieing rascal naked

I cordially endorse the above, and more, if ALVIN'H. UTLEY. necessary. WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

through the street."

WASHINGTON, December 28.

The conference at the State Department yesterday was confidential. Telegrams sent hence with regard to its import were mere speculation. All parties in the conference are reticent. The interview was doubtless for mutual explanations with a view to reconciling the control appears. In her distress she sent for Gen. Trochu, when any most confidence is the population of the control upon which she depended mysteriously disappeared. ing the pointical differences which threaten a rupture in the Republican party.

Schenck will depart about the middle of son. January. His instructions are not yet combecame more and more noisy and demonstrative. Sac sent for General Trockia, but her
tive. Sac sent for General Trockia, but her

The Senate committee on foreign relations

The bell of the Parish of Meunden, in Han over, was cracked while being rung in honor of the victory of Sedan. It was a relic of the sixteenth century. The pastor of Muenden now ask-the government for a few old gnus, to be left to her of all the obsequious throng, fled-melted up into a new bell.

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

iapoleon IV to be Proclaimed Emperor. Marry a Hohenzoliern and be Happy-Queen Victoria Consoling the grench Empress-A New Story of her Escape-

The Poverty of the Bonapartes.

The World's London correspondent says there has been much going and coming of late between Chiselhurst, Brussels, Windsor and Cassel, and he forwards a remarkable letter which has passed between distinguished persons, whose names he is not permitted to disclose. This letter reveals a project to end the war, and, to say the least of it, is quite interesting. Here is the plan:

The gist of the project is simply to end the war by a reconstitution of the French Empire in the person not of the Emperor Napoleon III, but of his son. The Prince-Imperial is to be acknowledged as Emperor by Prussia, England and Russia, upon the formal abdication of his father, the Empress being named as recent during his minority and his majorit. as regent during his minority, and his majori-ty being fixed for March, 1874, at which time he will have attained his 18th year. Peace with France will be signed upon the razing of he fortifications of Metz. Toul and Verdun. the fortifications of alect, four and verning. Luxembourg will be annexed to Prussia as a province of Rhenish Prussia. Lorraine will remain absolutely Fernch. But Alsace? Here, now, is the wonderful point of this most curious combination, which I ask you to investigate at London. Alsace is to be described from Carragas State of which the clared a free German State, of which the Princess Charlotte, of Prussia, the oldest daughter of the Crown Prince, is to be declared Grand Duchess. The young Grand Duchess (she was born in 1860, and is now a Duchess (she was born in 1860, and is now a mere child) is to be formally betro thed to the Emperor Napoleon IV. It is a case," said M—to me at Wilhelmshche, "of Anne of Brittany over again." But we do not live in the age of Anne of Brittany. So this modern condition is to go with the betrothal. Upon the consummation of the marriage, which is to occur in 1875, the people of Alsace will be called to vote either for complete annexation. to France, or for a separate administration un-der a customs-union with France, but with a protectorate of the rights of the Grand Duchess and Empress vested in the Imperial

Orders and Empress vested in the Imperial Crown of Germany.

You will perceive in all this the spirit of 1824. It is indeed there. I do not anticipate for the plan, if indeed it be seriously undertaken, any protracted opposition from the French, who are indeed, I believe, too far gone, too much demoralized and broken up to long resist any plan which offers them peace and some hope of respite. Nor yet from our Ger-man people will any objections proceed. A German empress on the throne of France, and in England princes of German blood ruling, with our frontier advanced to the heart of Belgium and of Holland, what should we ask more But M. — frankly owned to me, and I must say I found reason in what he said, that some disquiet existed both at Windsor an: at Wil-helmshohe as well as at Versailles, concerning the light in which the English people might view the arrangement. Yet the Queen has most cordially favored it, and in a close intimacy with the Empress has indeed fully embraced and applauded the plan. This I am well assured of; what I doubt ore is the attitude of the Queen's Government. Consider and examine this and let us know your views. The Emperor Napoleon is himself quite well disposed, I hear, to the project, but he has absolutely refused to act at all either in furtherance or in alindrance of it. Bismarck regards it, I have reason to believe, with extreme favor, notwithstanding his dis like of the Crown Prince, with whom it is said to have originated. He expressed to a friend of mine at Versailles lately his belief that nothing is left for the Fremch but to make themselves the supporters and seconders of Germany in Europe, and to rely for public stability upon the crown and arms of Germany, "the corservators of order henceforth."

Perhaps be is not wrong. At all events we are so harassed and worn out with this war that who will not exultingly accept the remotest promise of an end to it all?

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND CONSOLING THE UN-

FORTUNATE EMPRESS. On Monday, the 5th, the Empress Eugenie, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, the Duchess of Galisteo, and the Duchess of Montero, and attended by the Countess Char Responses to the Saveral prominent and response to the Saveral Responses Breton-Bourbaki, Mile, Lar-Breton-B ainot. Count Clary and Baron Duperre, left Chiselhurst about 1 o'clock on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle, travelling over the London, Chatnam and Deeper Railway to Clapham Junction, and thence to Windsor by the Southwestern Railway, this company having provided a special train. At the Windsor terminate of the Southwestern Pallway, Pallway, The Southwestern Pallway, The Southw ning of the Southwestern Railway excellent minus of the Southwestern Railway excellent arrangements had been made for the reception of the Empress. Those of the public who happened to be in the station at the time of her imperial Majesty's arrival were permitted to remain, while great crowds of spectators gathered in the Datchet Road, between the ladge rate of the castle slave and spectators gathered in the Datenet Road, be-tween the lodge gate of the castle slopes and the Queen's private waiting-rooms. The Queen was represented by Lord Charles Fitz-roy and the Hon. Miss Phipps, who drove down to the terminus about ten minutes be-fore the time fixed for the arrival. The Empress Eugenie and the Trince imperial, upon quitting the saloon, were received by Lord harles Fitzroy and the lady in walting and conducted to the private walting-rooms. As conducted to the private wateng-rooms. As the Empress crossed the platform, a ringing cheer rose from the crowd of spectators, which compliment her majesty most graciously acknowledged. The Empress was dressed in black. Her majesty and the Prince Imperial appeared in excellent health, and the illustriappeared in exterior heath, and the massi-ous party remained for a tew minutes in the royal anteroom. The Empress and Prince Imperial were then escerted to the Queen's carriages, which, followed by those contain-ing the respective suites, were driven through the lodge gates opposite the station, and up the slopes to the castle, which was

the lodge gates opposite the station, and up the slopes to the castle, which was reached about hall-past 2. The Empress and Prince were welcomed by her Mujesty and the royal family at the Castle, The visit lasted upwards of an hour, and at its close the Empress and Prince Imperial took leave of the Queen, leaving the Castle at 3:40 P. M., accompanied by Prince Arthur, and at-tended by Lord Charles Fitzroy and the Hon. Miss Phipps. The special train was timed to leave the railway station at 3:45, but before that hour, notwithstanding the rain, which tell in a drizzling shower, a large number of people had assembled outside the royal private ntrance and within the terminus. Queen's waiting-rooms the Empress Engenle and the Prince Imperial took an affectionate the platform until the train started at 3:15 P. M. As the saloon with the Empress and Prizee Imperial moved away, the spectators loudly cheered the Imperial party. The Empress and Prince appeared pleased at the demonstration, and gracefully returned their acknowledg-

A NEW STORY OF THE ESCAPE OF EUGENIE PROD PRANCE-POVERTY OF THE BONAPARTES. Donn Piett writes in the Cincinnati Commer-

Touching this Prussian-French war, which I avoid talking about as much as possible. I am reminded of an amusing narrative told me by a friend of her flight from the Tuileries. He was in Paris at the time, and an intimate friend of Dr. Evens, the American dentist.

After the surrender of the Emperor. Paris,

who promised to advise with and give her no tice of any danger likely to threaten her per-The day of the fight the mobile the streets

messanger did not return. She sent another, The Senate committee on foreign relations in the Senate committee on foreign relations, had a conference with Fish at the State Department. The object and proceedings are anknown. Suraner, Schurz, Morton and Patterson were present.

In the senate committee on foreign relations, with a tise result. She had not seen the General for thirty-s x hours. She found at his that summons by bell remained unantherson were present.

Senate committee on foreign relations in the retain of the control of the con through the deserted palace from all sides At last, half wild with terror, she selzed a small satchel, thrust into it some jewelry and

When she gained this public thoroughfare she beckoned to the driver of a common vol ure, and it was only when the man asked where to drive that she recollected that she had no place of refuge in all Paris. After a moment's attempt at consideration, she thought of Doctor Evens, and gave the driver

The pause, however, collected a crowd, and as she and her friend seated themselves, a boy cried out, "There goes the Empress." This increased her terror to such an extent that at the first hack-stand they passed she stopped, hired another, and drove to Doctor Evens.

home, being busily engaged getting his effects from Paris. At 6 P. M. he returned home, to learn from the servants that two ladies were in the reception room, and had been waiting for him for some hours. Thinking they were Americans, seeking his advice or aid, he washed his hands very deliberately, and going in was astounded to find the Empress trembling like a leaf, and as pale as a sheet. plored him to protect her, saying that he was the only man in all Paris that she could trust. The deliberations were brief. That night, in his carriage, the Doctor set off with his illustrions fugitive, still accompanied by her faith-ful female friend. They took the direction for the coast that would letch them nearest to England. After two days' latiguing travel they reached Doeville, and, fortmately, found in the harbor a yacht belonging to an English gentleman, who kindly took the Imperial fugilives on board, and sailed for that island home of refuge for royal fugitives.

Dr. Evens returned to Paris to find that h

had lost his best opportunity to dispose of his property and remove his personal effects to the United States, and with this he lost over hundred thousand dollars, some of which has returned to the imperial family from whence his fortune came. The doctor is yet true to his old patrons, and has been twice to visi Louis Napoleon in his imprisonment. My friend assures me that the Bonapartes— that is, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bonaparte—arc

poor; that they have not saved a son out of their long and prosperous business of being

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, December 28.

Thomas Speer is elected in the Fourth Disrict to the Forty-second Congress by five hundred majority. Long is elected to the Fortyfirst Congress. It is believed that Bigby is elected in the Third and Whiteley in the Second Congressional Districts. Price is elected in the Sixth District by a large majority.

Elbert, White, Banks, Madison, Habersham and Franklin Counties are largely Democratic. Chief Justice Brown has resigned. Ex-Governor James Johnson, of Columbus, has been telegraphed for and will probably succeed him. B. H. Hill is out in a letter denying that he wrote to Radicals favoring Radicalism or seek-

THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD-AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

In compliance with the public notice given by the government in October, blds were received for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad until the 25th instant. On opening the bids the road was let to a company composed of the following gentlemen, to wit: John P. King, Joseph E. Brown, Alexander H. Stephens, John T. Grant, Benjamin H. Hill, E. W. Cole, Richard Peters, Wm. G. Johnson, Wm. S. Holt, A. J. White, C. A. Nutting, Benjamin May, E. Waitzfelder, W. C. Morrill, Simon Cameron, H. J. Kimball, George Cook, Thomas A. Scott, Wm. T. Matthews, Wm. B. Dinsmore, H. B. Plant, Thomas Allen, and their associates, making in all twentythree. Other bids were made, but the parties nefficient security. The successful company is one of the strongest ever formed in the South; the shareholders represent in their own right over \$15,000,000. They give as securities the following rallroad companies: The Georgia, the Central, the Southwestern, the Macon and Western, the Atlanta and West Point, the Macon and Brunswick, and Albany, in Georgia, and the Nashville and Chattanooga, of Tenessee, and the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, of Missouri. The companies signing as securities are worth twenty million of dollars, The high character of the lessees, and the undoubted solvency and the large capital of the company, are ample guarantees that the road will be well managed, and the terms of the lease falthfully complied with. The rental agreed to be paid to the State is twenty-five thousand dollars per month for twenty years, and the road is to be returned in as good condition in every respect as it now is at the end of the lease. Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown resigned his office as Chief Justi e of the Supreme Court before putting in the bid, and has been unanimously elected president of the new company to whom the road is leased.

THE WEATHER IN THE WEST.

St. Louis, December 28. The weather is milden. There is a prospect of rain, and the speedy resumption of navigaion South. Passengers on the Pacific Railroad were snow bound ten days. The weather was extremely cold, and the snow-

MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI.

drifts ten feet deep.

*MEMPHIS, December 28.

Mrs. Lawton sent her two sons, aged thireen and sixteen, with a negro named Jeff to Landerdale, Miss., to sella bag of cotton. Jeff had an interest in the bag. He killed the elder boy, and the people killed Jeff.

A STEAMSHIP BURNED AT SEA.

NEW YORK, December 28.

The Louisa Moore, from Newbern, reports that the steamship Fairbanks, from Wilmington for New York, with a cargo of cotton and inrpentine, was forced into Hatteras Inlet on the 9th. About three o'clock in the morning smoke was seen coming from under the pilothouse, and, in spite of all efforts, the vessel and cargo were burned. The crew escaped with but few personal effects.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Varieties Theatre, at Memphis. is burned. Jack Downer, formerly sheriff of Memphis, has committed snicide. Cause-poverty. Ice running heavily in the river, but weather is moderating tast.

The residence of General McClellan has een burned. Loss \$10,000. Sagosta has assumed the post of foreign minister at Madrid.

H. T. Kimball has been elected president of the Branswick and Albany Railroad. It continues to snow in Washington and melte es it falls.

Professor Leis, a well known optician, was found dead in his bed at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orieans, yesterday morning. At Lynchburg, yesterday, a fire destroyed property to the amount of \$15,000.

In Vienna there seems to be a perfect mania In vicina there seems to be a perfect mania for erecting monuments to the great men of Germany. Mozart is to have a monument there; also Haydn and Kaiser Joseph, who will find himself in good company. Schubert and Zelican are also to be thus honored; but probably the greatest of all these works will be the Schiller monument. CITY LICENSES. The New Bill.

The following is the full text of the new license bill passed by the City Council; on Tuesday night, and the new features of which were

noticed in vesterday's NEWS: A BILL TO REGULATE LICENSES. SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled, that every person, firm, company or corporation, engaged in or intending to be engaged in any trade, business or profession, hereinatter mentioned, shall obtain on before the twentieth day of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, a license therefor, in manner provided; those commencing business after the twentieth of January, shall obtain a license before entering upon that business; and timerant dealers shall because the seventy sall. obtain a license before soliciting custom. selling or offering to sell by sample or otherwise.

Sec. 2. Every person, firm, company or cor-poration required by this ordinance to obtain a license to engage in any trade, business or profession for which a license is required, shall register with the city appraiser, or assistant city appraiser, first his or her name or style, and, in case of a firm or company, the names of the several persons constituting such firm or company, and their places of business; second, the trade, business or profession for which a license is required; third, the place where such trade or profession is to be carried on—if a wholesale or retail dealer in goods, wares and merchandise, the amount, extent and value of business intended to be carried on, excluding distilled spirits, all of which, and answers to questions relative to which, shall be given under eath.

SEC. 3. If any person or persons shall exer-cise or carry on any trade, business or profescise or carry on any trade, business or profession, for the exercising, carrying on or doing of which a license is required by this ordinance, without taking out such license, as in that behalf required, he, she or they shall, besides being liable to the payment for the license, be subject to a penalty equal to the amount required to be paid for the license; to be sucd for and collected in the City Court, or any other court of competent jurisdiction, one-half of the penalty, after deducting expenses of prosecution, to be paid to the person who first informs of the matters and things whereby the nforms of the matters and things whereby the penalty is recovered, and the other half to the

SEC. 4. In every license to be taken out, under or by authority of this ordinance, shall be contained and set forth the purpose, trade, business or profession for which such license is granted, and the name and place of business of the person or persons taking out the same; if a wholesale or retail dealer in goods, wares and merchandise, the amount, extent or value of the business intended to be carried on. The city appraiser shall prepare a proper form of ficense to be issued in each case, which license shall be posted up or kept by the person receiving the same, as the city appraiser shall direct.
SEC. 5. The licenses granted under the or-

skc. 5. The licenses granter thater that dinance shall not authorize the person or persons, (except lawyers, physicians, surgeons dentists and auctioneers,) for firm, company or corporation mentioned therein, to exercise or corporation that the trade business or profession. carry on the trade, business or profession specified in such license in any other place that mentioned therein. A license granted on and after January 1st, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, shall continue in force until the first of January following; it sall licenses granted after the first of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, shall be issued upon the payment of a rateable portion of the whole amount of money imposed for such license. Provided however, that no license be granted for less than three months, though the time to the end of the year be less than that; each license granted shall be dated on the first day of the month in which the liability therefor accrued, and the amount to be puld therefor shall be computed therefrom until the end of the year, except as hereinbefore men-tioned, and except litherants, who may be granted quarterly licenses, dating on the first day of the month is which the application is made. And every person exercising or carrying on any trade, business or profession, doing any act for which a ticense is required, shall keep said licenses at all times of basiness in the front window, if there be such, and if there be no such window, then in a conspicuous part of the business place, and, on demand of any authorized officer or policemen of the city government, produce such license; and unless he shall do so, shall be deemed and taken to have no such license, and it shall be the duty of the police and detective force to detect and report any neglect or violation thereof.

SEC. 6. Upon the removal of any person of persons from the house or premises at which the trade, business or profession mentioned in such license was authorized, it may and in such license was authorized, it may and shall be lawful for the city appraiser to authorize, by endorsement of such license, the person removing as aforesaid to any other place to carry on the trade, business or profession specified in such license at the place to which such person may have removed.

SEC. 7. For a license to carry on any trade, business or profession beginning mentioned.

business or profession hereinafter mentioned, the sum hereinafter mentioned shall be paid to the city treasurer, viz: For a wholesale apothecary, one hundred dollars; retail apothe-caries, twenty-five dollars; ambrotypist, (for each member of a firm.) twenty-five dollars; architects, twenty-five dollars; auctioneers flity dollars; artists, daguerrean, (for each.) twenty-five dollars; agencies, carried on by other than regularly licensed merchants, (for each agency,) fifty dollars; banks, three hun-dred dollars; bankers, other than licensed brokers, one hundred dollars; bank agents, one hundred dollars; billiard tables, fitty dollars for the first table, and twenty-five dollars for each additional table in the same establishment; sailor-boarding houses, twenty-five dollars; bowling alleys, twenty-five dollars for each alley commercial or produce brokers, twenty-five doilars, (other than factors or storekeepers;) money brokers and dealers in exchange, hundred dollars; pawn-brokers one hundre dollars; brokers of real estate, twenty-five dollars; stock brokers, twent; five dollars; coal yards, fifty dollars; contractors, other than bullders, twenty-five dollars; steam cotton presses, (each establishment) three hundred dollars; cotton hand presses, twenty-five dollars; cotton gins, one hundred dollars; cotton pickery, fity dollars; collectors, (real estate,) and agents, twenty-five dollars; retail dealers in goods, wares and merciandise, excluding distilled spirits, whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars, twenty-five dollars; whose annual sales are over ten thousand dollars. whose armial sales are over ten thousand dollars, and under thirty thousand dollars, and under thirty thousand dollars, fifty dollars; over thirty thousand dollars and under sixty thousand dollars. one hundred dollars are the sales of the sales hars; and if exceeding sixty thousand dollars, for every additional thousand exceeding sixty thousand dollars, one dollar; wholesale dealers in goods, wares and merchandise, excluding dis-tilled spirits, whose annual sales do not exceed fifty thousand dollars, one hundred dollars and if exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of lifty thousand dollars, one dollar; dentists, each, twenty-five dollars; express companies, two hundred and fitty dollars; founders, fitty dollars; sush and blind factories, fitty dollars; gas companies, three hundred dollars; gas fit-ters, twenty-five dollars; notels, one hundred dollars; inucksters, ten dollars; loc houses, each, one hundred dollars; each brauch loc houses, twenty-live dollars; each brauch loc house, twenty-live dollars; insurance companies or agencies (the same for each and every agency to here houses). agency,) one hundred dollars; intelligence of fices, twenty dollars; job printing offices, twen-ty-five dollars; cally papers, flay dollars; junk shops, retul, twenty-five dollars; wholesale shops, rettal, twenty-five dollars; wholesale junk shops, one hundred dollars; lawyers, each, twenty-five dollars; lumber yards, one hundred dollars; hundred panis, not connected with lumber yard, one hundred dollars; manufacturers of soda water, seiling from founts, twenty-five dollars; manufactorles and bettlers of soda water, fitty dollars; builders and master mechanics of all and every trade, lucinding barbers, having in their employ from two to four loarneymen, ten dollars; those employing more, twenty-five dollars; commission merchants or factors, one hundred dollars; flouring mills, fitty dollars; grass mills, twenty-five

ing mills, they notiars; grist mills, twenty-five

dollars; planing mills, one hundred dollars; rice mils, one hundred dollars; saw mills, one hundred dollars; theatres, regularly establish-

ed, per year, two hundred dollars; circuses, each, per day, and to be paid before exhibi-

tion, twenty-five dollars; menageries, each, per day, five dollars; public halls, in w

may be held or exhibited, operas, concerts, panoramas, paintings, works of art or

mechanism, or lectures and every other kind

of public entertainment of a like nature, not herein specified, one hundred dollars per

year; public or livery stables, tifty dollars; sales

stables, one hundred dollars; photographers,

twenty-five dollars; physicians (each) ten dollars; restaurant, twenty-five dollars; sellers, by sample or otherwise, fifty dollars a quarter year, or for a less part thereof; so in water, sellers, for the profession of the sellers, the sellers of the sellers o ling from founts, (for each) ten dollars; shipping masters, one hundred dollars; soap bollers and candle manufacturers, fifty dollars; stewedores, fifty dollars; steamship agencies, other than ferry boats, vessel agencies, for other than ferry boats, vessel agencies, for each agency, fitty dollars; ierry boat companies or agencies, twenty-five dollars; peddlers, iccal, five dollars per month; peddlers, itnerent, fitty dollars per month; wood yards, twenty-five dollars; warehouse, (storage,) fifty dollars each; wholesale liquor dealers, who take out a separate license for merchandise in the same establishment, one hundred dollars; wholesale, liquor dealers, one hundred dollars; wholesale, liquor dealers one hundred dollars; wholesale liquor dealers, one hundred and fifty dollars; every person, firm or corporation, whose business it is to sell distilled spirits, fermented liquors or wines of any spirits, termented liquors or wines of any kinds, in quantilies of five gallons and over, shall be regarded as wholesale Il-quor dealers; retall liquor dealers, who have to take out a separate license for merchandise in the same establishment, one hundred dollars; retall liquor dealers or bar-rooms, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; every person firm or corporation, whose busirooms, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; every person, firm or corporation, whose busi-ness it is to sell distilled spirits, fermented liquors or wines of any kind, in less quantities than five gallons, shall be regarded as retail dealers; butchers, five dollars for each stall; cattle brokers and dealers in horses and mules, who keep no sale stables, each fifty dollars: Provided. That this does not refer to traders bringing neat cattle for sale directly from the country; phosphate works, one hundred dollars; for each city railway car. one hundred dollars; carters, draying, back driving, wagoning (one horse,) fifteen dollars; carting, draying, hack driving wagoning (two horses). ing, hack driving, wagoning (two horses, twenty-five dollars; omnibuses and coaches lfty dollars; trucks, two or more horses, fift oldars; tricks, two or more noises, may dollars; boarding house keeping, ten dollars; each dog kept in the city, two dollars (including the price of a badges) turpentine stills, one hundred dollars; telegraph companies, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 8. All ordinances and parts of ordinan-ces repugnant to this ordinance shall be and are hereby repealed.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

—The report that a Mr. Draper had been hung, a negro shot and others beaten in Spar-tanburg turns out to be a barefaced false-

Mr. Levin Lovett, a good man and citizen, was found dead near Nichols's Depot, in Marion County, last Saturday morning. His clothes were burnt and his body was in a crisp. No one so far has been able to account for this unfortunate accident.

—Colonel Jno. Hudgens, an old and promi-

nent citizen of Laurens District, died on the 15th instant. Colonel Hudgens represented Laurens several times in the State Legislature; was sheriff of the district, and held other off

ces of honor.

The gin-house and a quantity of lint and —The gin-house and a quantity of init and seed cotton, and one of Gullett's gins, belonging to Messrs. Jeter & Thomson, located on the eastern portion of the depot lot in this town, was destroyed by fire on Friday evening last. Loss about \$700; no insurance. The energetic

The tournament which came off in Marion, on Monday last, was a very pleasant affair. Mr. J. M. Johnson acted as marshal of the Mr. J. M. Johnson acted as marshal of the knights. The following are the knights who entered the contest: W. L. Gregg, Knight of Marion; R. J. Gregg, Knight of Laurel Hill; S. J. Henagan, Knight of the Duke of Mariorough; B. T. Williams, Knight of the Lone Siar; James Evans, Knight of Glendower; J. F. White, Elack Knight; R. Monroe, Knight of the Earl of Surry; D. McIntyre, Knight of P. J. dee; W. J. Montgomery, Knight of Carolina; F. D. Young, Knight of Le Vert; R. J. Evans, Knight of Red, White and Blue; W. M. Monroe, Knight of Catish; M. McPherson, Knight of Catish; M. McPherson, Knight of Catish; M. McPherson, Knight of Knight of Catifish; M. McPherson, Kaight of the Forest; Laurence Evans, Knight of the Red Cross; L. F. Beaty, Knight of Marion Academy; C. Davis, The McGregor; George Pawley, Knight of the Red Piume; Thomas' Moody, the Bighland Lad; S. Mues, Kaight of Laurel Hill proved himself, by his skilful riding and use of the lance, the victor of the day, and gracefully crowned Miss Bally McIntyre, of Wilmington, as Queen of Love and Heauty. The Knight of Carolina came in for the second honor, and crowned Miss Jennie Moody as first maid of honor. The Knight of Peedee was the gallant knight who placed the was the gallant knight who placed the wreath upon the brow of Miss Fannie Little as second maid of honor. The Earl of Surry, third in the contest, crowned Miss Susan Baker as third maid of honor; and to McGregor was awarded the honor of crowning Miss Esther Pawley, of Florence. In the evening the knights gave a party at which all present knights gave a party, at which all present seemed to enjoy themselves.

Railroads.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAIL-ROAD. PASSENGER TRAINS on this Road run daily as

River.
At Charleston with the Northeastern and South Carolina Railroads, and Steamships for all points North and West.
Through Tickets over this line on sale at Hotels of Charleston, Sarsara Hones Savannah and all

in Charleston; Screven House, Savannah; and all principal Ticket offices North and South. Freights forwarded daily to and from Savannah and all points beyond.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Jacksonville,

alutka, &c.
Tariff as low as by any other line.
C. S. GADSDEN,
oct5 Engineer and Superintendent.

TORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

Trains leave Charleston daily at 9.30 A. M., (Sundays excepted.) and 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Charleston 7.30 A. M., (Mondays excepted.) and 5 P. M.
Train leaving at 9:30 A. M., makes through connection to New York via Richmond and Aqua Creek only—going through in 42 hours, and without detention on Sunday.
Train leaving at 6:30 P. M., have choice of route via Richmond and Washington, or Bay route via Portsmouth and Baltimore. Passengers leaving Friday by this train lay over on Sunday in Baltimore; those leaving on Saturday remain Sunday in Wilmington, N. C.

more; those leaving on Saturday remain Sunday in Wilmington, N. C.

This is the cheapest, quickest and most pleasant route to Circinnati, Chicago, and other points This is the cheapest, duckest and most present route to Cincinnati, Chicago and other points West and Northwest, both trains making close connections at Washington with Western trains of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

S. S. SOLOMONS,

P. L. CLEAPOB, General Ticket Agent.

SOUTH CAROLINA BAILROAD GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S CAFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 11, 1870. On and after Sunday, May Joh, the Passenger rains upon the South Denoina Railroad will tue

FOR AUGUSTA Leave Charleston 8.80 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta 4.26 P. M.
FOR COLUMBIA 980 A. M. ATTIVE OF PAGE OF THE ACTION O

COLUMBIA NIGHT EXPRESS. (Sundays excepted.) eave Charleston. 7.30 P. M.
Leave Columbia. 7.50 P. M.
Arrive & Columbia. 6.60 A. M.
Arrive & Columbia. 6.60 A. M. Arrive at Charleston. 6.60 A. M.

eque Charleston. 6.46 A. M.

cave Charleston.

Ecave Charleston. 2.50 P. M. Arrive at Summerville. 4.10 P. M. Leave Summerville. 7.10 A. M.